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Homeland Defense Journal

"He is best secure from dangers who is on his guard even when he seems safe." —Syrus Publilius

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Congress Passes $40 Billion in Homeland Defense Funds

A "Down Payment" on Ambitious Homeland Security Measures

By Steven Kingsley
Homeland Defense Journal

WASHINGTON – Working with unusual bipartisan resolve, Congress approved more than $40 billion in homeland defense spending, including tough new anti-terrorist measures and funding to help the country recover from the worst terrorist attack in history.

Passed as part of an emergency supplemental bill approved soon after the September 11 attacks, the initial $40 billion was described by lawmakers and the White House alike as a "down payment" on the government's ambitious investment in homeland security.

By the time Congress adjourned on December 20, more than 200 bills relating to homeland security had been introduced. Of those, nine have been signed into law, with two of broad interest to the homeland defense community: emergency funding and aviation security.

Emergency Funding

The Emergency Supplemental bill provided a total $40 billion in new spending for disaster relief and preparedness – with the caveat that $20 billion be earmarked for relief efforts in New York and California.

Of the $40 billion, the White House controlled $20 billion. Of the discretionary funding – that not earmarked for relief and recovery – most went to Pentagon anti-terrorism efforts. Other details can be found in chart one.

Highlights of the President's Homeland Defense Spending

Agency	Amount	Purpose
USDA	$23 M	To provide food aid to Afghanistan
DoD	$7.9 B	Improved command and control, increased situational awareness, enhanced force protection.
Justice	$39.7 M	To fund FBI investigation
Transportation	$257 M	Funds for air marshals and other aviation security, and accelerated purchase of screening equipment for baggage and passenger.

The remaining $20 billion was allocated through the congressional appropriations process, in which House and Senate negotiators ultimately shifted nearly $4 billion that President Bush wanted for military spending to pay instead for homeland defense and recovery efforts.

The measure was approved resoundingly: by a vote of 408-6 in the House and 94-2 in the Senate.

Congress' spending package includes $8.2 billion for recovery efforts in New York, Washington and Pennsylvania, $8.1 billion for homeland security programs and $3.5 billion for the Pentagon's antiterrorism efforts.

The largest homeland defense item was a $2.6 billion increase to research and fight bioterrorism, nearly doubling what is now spent on these programs.

In addition, the package adds $1 billion to stockpile drugs and vaccines and another $1 billion for state and local health departments to improve training and communications in the event of chemical or biological attack.

Law enforcement agencies account for the next biggest increase, with $1 billion in new funding for the U.S. border patrol and $1.3 billion for the FBI and other frontline organizations.

Highlights of the Congressional anti-terror allocations are detailed in chart two.

Aviation Security

The other major congressional homeland defense initiative was aviation security. New federal aviation legislation ushers in an era of new federal control in U.S. airports, with tough new rules and regulations designed to tighten security.

continued on page 2

To Our Readers:

Welcome to the inaugural issue of the Homeland Defense Journal, a publication of Market*Access International. Our commitment is to make America safer and our homeland more secure by facilitating the exchange of information between the private sector and government at all levels.

Since September 11th, our federal, state and local authorities have come together with unprecedented cooperation to help our nation respond to and recover from the terrorist attacks. The FAA took immediate steps to secure our airports, the FBI has a new mission with our intelligence community to prevent terrorist attacks, the Coast Guard is patrolling our harbors, the National Guard protects our airports, and the Air Force patrols the skies over our major cities.

Likewise, civil agencies have stepped up security measures to handle the anthrax challenge, enhance nuclear material control, protect our water supply and improve emergency preparedness and response plans. While this list is merely representative of the kinds of activities underway, it is as a result of these combined efforts that we can confidently state that our country is more secure than it was four months ago, and that each day we are getting stronger.

The main mission of the Office of Homeland Security is to create a comprehensive national strategy for homeland defense and to secure the United States from terrorist threats. In the words of Governor Tom Ridge, Director of Homeland Security: "We must now expand our mission from simple response to begin the hard work of improving and strengthening our domestic security for the long-term – not just for us, but for generations to come."

President Bush's carefully worded Executive Order establishing the Office of Homeland Security calls for a "national strategy" – not a federal strategy – that envisions involvement by all levels of government and encompassing the ingenuity, know-how, technology and resources of both the private and public sectors.

The mission of the Homeland Defense Journal is to create a forum for the useful flow of information between the private and public sectors that will positively influence and hasten the development of solutions to homeland security requirements. Our strategy is forward-looking, to bring into focus those programs, projects, new initiatives and innovative products that support those developing, testing and deploying solutions.

One measure of our success will be the development of relationships among public and private sector managers facilitated through the information we provide in these pages. If we can speed homeland security solutions by a month or even a day, then we will have achieved this goal.

Don Dickson
Publisher

Highlights of Homeland Defense Spending as Approved by Congress

Agency	Amount	Purpose
DoD	**$3.5 B**	Crisis and recovery operations, national security
FBI	**$745 M**	Continued implementation of Trilogy, the program linking FBI's computer network to field offices with high-speed connections, and data backup and computer security.
INS	**$549 M**	Increase number of Border Patrol agents and inspectors. Upgrade information technology capabilities.
USPS	**$500 M**	Emergency expenses related to anthrax infections.
Customs	**$400 M**	Border and seaport security.
FEMA	**$210 M**	Additional funding for firefighter grants program.
FAA	**$309 M**	Sky marshals, explosive detection equipment, and transponder modifications.
Coast Guard	**$209 M**	Reserve activation, strike teams, anti-terrorism activities.
US Seaports	**$93 million**	Grants to seaports for security assessments and upgrades
Energy	**$117M**	Improve security of Nation's nuclear stockpile - $106 M
New York /Virginia	**$8.2 B**	Recovery including disaster relief, block grants, law enforcement reimbursements.

(continued from page 1)

The law requires that all baggage and passenger screeners at airports be federal employees, subject to regular background checks, stringent training and screening. The bill also requires that airlines share passenger information with law enforcement agencies and gives airport authorities a one-year deadline, until the end of 2002, to acquire sophisticated x-ray equipment and explosives monitors, and begin screening all checked baggage.

New security measures are funded in part through a new fee on air travelers of up to $10 per ticket, and will provide an estimated $900 million this year alone. Funds will be used for new technology, passenger and baggage screeners, law enforcement officers and other purposes.

The aviation law, which was signed by President Bush in November, also creates the position of Under Secretary of Transportation for Security, a government official who will be responsible for aviation-related security. To serve in this role, the President nominated John Magaw, a former Secret Service agent and Director of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms. Magaw will face a confirmation vote in the Senate when they return later this month.

Outlook

Homeland security budgets are expected to receive yet another dramatic boost in the coming year.

President Bush is expected to seek another $15 billion for homeland defense activities, while Congress is expected to press for even more. According to media reports, the White House hopes to double funding for local police, firefighters and other first responders, as well as provide major increases in the budgets for public health agencies and hospitals. Bush also will propose additional increases in spending for bioterrorism research and aviation security.

Six Top Reasons to Advertise in Homeland Defense Journal:

1. We have more than 5,000 subscribers and 15,000 readers from all sectors of the homeland defense community. And subscriptions continue to flow into our offices.

2. Homeland Defense Journal is the only commercial news source for the homeland defense community

3. Subscribers include the Department of Defense, federal, state and local government executives involved with homeland security programs and procurements.

4. Product, services and integration companies look to Homeland Defense Journal as a primary source of information about government programs, new starts, pending acquisitions and new products.

5. New government offices, organizations, rapid response teams are being formed throughout all levels of government and are looking for solutions and products.

6. The government is buying computers, telecommunications, mobile and wireless, software applications, sensors, and security services among the many products geared to homeland defense.

FEDERAL REPORT

(HDJ Weekly Feature)

Homeland Defense Journal

Wireless Interference Problems Plague Emergency Response – The FCC Urges Global Interoperability

WASHINGTON — Public safety is jeopardized by "serious interference problems" in wireless communications on 800 MHz bands, FCC Commissioner Kathleen Abernathy warns.

"Although the heroes of September 11 made the system work — by cobbling together an effective communications infrastructure — they should not have to do that again," Abernathy told the Homeland Defense Training Conference on Mobile and Wireless Communications.

"Perhaps nothing is more important in times of cataclysmic events than the ability of various public safety entities to speak to one another," Abernathy said at the December 11th conference.

According to the FCC, interference problems are most acute near commercial base stations, where major wireless companies operate on adjacent bands.

"We need to be in an environment where public safety licensees are able to operate free from

(continued on page 3)

Gilmore Commission Calls for Broad Federal Role in Vaccines and Homeland Security Initiatives

On December 15, the Gilmore Commission sent its third and final report to Congress and the President containing recommendations on responding to terrorist attacks.

Congress created the Commission — technically called the Advisory Panel to Assess Domestic Response Capabilities for Terrorism Involving Weapons of Mass Destruction — in 1998. Former Virginia Gov. James Gilmore is the Chairman.

In the report, the Commission recommends that the federal government:

- ¥ Establish a government-owned, contractor-operated national vaccine and therapeutics facility.
- ¥ Create and maintain a Border Security Awareness database system.
- ¥ Consolidate federal grant program information and application procedures.
- ¥ Establish an information clearinghouse in the OHS about federal programs, assets, and agencies.
- ¥ Expand and consolidate and research, development, and integration of sensor, detection, and warning systems.
- ¥ Design training and equipment programs for all hazards preparedness.
- ¥ Fund the CDC Laboratory Response Network for Bioterrorism.
- ¥ Create a commission to assess programs for cyber security.
- ¥ Establish a single unified command and control structure to execute all military support to civil authorities.

IN THE STATES (HDJ Weekly Feature)

Florida Strengthens Domestic Security

Governor Jeb Bush Signs Eleven Bills Into Law for Increased Domestic Security

By George G. Groesbeck

Dateline — While governors across the nation are taking a hard look at security and disaster preparedness, few states have acted as quickly and ambitiously as Florida.

With a legislature meeting in special session and Florida Governor Jeb Bush putting domestic security at the top of his priority list, Florida becomes one of the first states in the nation to adopt tough new penalties and expand law enforcement tools to fight terrorism.

The state counter-terrorism initiative began within days of September 11th, when Gov. Bush ordered the Florida Department of Law Enforcement and the Florida Division of Emergency Management to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the state's ability to prevent, mitigate and respond to terrorist attacks.

On October 11th, the governor signed an executive order strengthening the state's capacity to enhance domestic security and to combat terrorist activities, including measures to:

Create seven Regional Domestic Security Task Forces; train local law enforcement, fire, emergency and other first responders, and create a statewide anti-terrorism database for use by all state law enforcement agencies.

Stockpile recommended pharmaceutical treatments for potential biological and chemical attacks, disseminate medical information about chemical and biological threats, establish an epidemic intelligence service, and train health officials to respond to biological and chemical illness.

Allow state law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice authorities to share driver's license information, institute 30-day temporary drivers' permits to allow motor vehicle authorities sufficient time, when necessary, to verify an applicant's identity; limit the duration of driver's licenses to the duration of INS documents, and direct state motor vehicle agencies to retain electronic copies of any foreign document used to establish identity.

Establish an 11-person Florida Domestic Security Advisory Panel to provide and evaluate recommendations for combating terrorism.

Two months later on December 11, Gov. Bush signed into law 11 bills designed to further strengthen domestic security in Florida, including tougher criminal penalties for terrorists, expanded telephone wiretaps and tighter access to public records. The new laws give authorities new legal power and tools to improve criminal investigations and strengthen prosecutions to thwart future attacks.

The legislation also expands the definition of terrorism, regulates crop-dusting planes, broadens a law against poisoning, and funds a statewide anti-terrorism computer database.

Florida also has instituted new privacy regulations governing anti-terrorist efforts, making secret the location of drugs stockpiled to counter bioterrorist attacks, emergency security plans for hospitals and state government buildings, and police requests for records from other agencies.

Bush also appointed Steve Lauer, a retired Marine who served in Kuwait as a battalion security officer, as the state's first chief of domestic security initiatives. Lauer will coordinate security efforts between Florida's public and private sector and seek federal funding for state initiatives.

The legislation passed with little debate among lawmakers eager to take a tough stand against terrorism. However, the legislature declined to consider two controversial measures that had come under fire from civil rights groups, including one that would allow authorities to detain suspected terrorists for 48 hours without filing formal charges.

While not one of the states directly targeted in the September 11th attacks, Florida has nonetheless played a major role in the U.S. war against terrorism. The nation's first anthrax victim – a tabloid newspaper employee – was identified in South Florida, and the state was used an aviation training ground for several of the terrorists indicated in the hijackings.

Florida is vulnerable in part because of its many entry points and large number of international visitors. In November, Gov. Bush directed the Florida National Guard to help secure the state's seaports and nuclear plant facilities. Florida's ports are considered "high risk" due to their high level of cruise ship traffic and volume of fuel and hazardous materials.

New Initiatives Approved – State of Florida

- ¥Training for law enforcement, fire, emergency responders
- ¥ Statewide database available to all law enforcement
- ¥Stockpile and track pharmaceutical treatments for bio attacks
- ¥Inform citizens of threats and medical response
- ¥ Set up epidemic intelligence net
- ¥Train health professionals
- ¥ Information sharing among agencies
- ¥ Link driver s license data to INS data
- ¥Regulation of crop dusting airplanes an database
- ¥ Expanded data privacy
- ¥Develop emergency security plans for hospitals and state buildings
- ¥Enhanced security of ports and nuclear plants

FEDERAL REPORT *(continued from page 2)*

harmful interference," Abernathy said, urging wireless service providers to work with the FCC to find additional spectrum for public safety.

One solution could come by freeing space on the public safety spectrum currently used by television licensees in the channel 60-69 band, as Congress has mandated. But broadcasters have a statutory right to remain in that band until 2006 or when HDTV achieves an 85 percent penetration level, whichever comes last. The FCC hopes to facilitate private deals between commercial wireless providers and broadcasters to create incentives for the broadcasters to leave the band earlier.

According to Abernathy, such a change would allow wireless providers access to additional bandspace and reduce the cost of the digital transition for broadcasters.

In her remarks, Abernathy also urged the wireless industry to move toward global interoperability working through the International Telecommunications Union. By gaining global consistency in spectrum planning, she said, manufacturers gain the scale and scope necessary to provide innovative and lower cost communication technologies to public safety operators, consequently providing operators the ability to communicate with one another in times of crisis. Abernathy called for the World Radio Conference to designate the 60-69 band as one of the international public safety bands.

The FCC is promoting a plan that would permit public safety entities to transmit broadband data, particularly at emergency scenes. One proposal would make 50 MHz available in the 4.9 GHz for this purpose.

"In light of this very real need by fire, police, and rescue workers for such a capability, I strongly support making this allocation to public safety as soon as practical," Abernathy said.

According to Abernathy, the FCC is "very close" to a decision on the use of priority access and ultrawideband applications in commercial spectrums during times of crisis, and expressed her support for plans that provide enhanced flexibility to public safety users of ultrawideband devices.

NEWSBRIEFS (HDJ Weekly Feature)

Governors: States Need $4 Billion to Fight Terrorism

States could spend more than $4 billion on homeland security in the first year alone, according the National Governors Association, which has asked Congress for at least $2 billion in federal funds. About $3 billion of the estimated costs would go toward communications and bioterrorism, while $1 billion would fund security for critical infrastructure. Already, states have borne substantial costs for law enforcement to guard energy supplies, water resources, bridges, tunnels, waterways and airports – many of which had limited protection before the September 11th terrorist attacks. Other state costs involve upgrading health labs, emergency response personnel, and communication systems. The NGA's Center for Best Practices is tracking state security needs.

New Cybercrime Initiative at FBI

The FBI is reorganizing operations to strengthen its cybercrime division, appointing Ruben Garcia Jr., the new executive assistant director for criminal investigations, to lead the effort. The new cybercrime division offers many opportunities for U.S. companies through InfraGard program, a cybercrime security initiative designed to improve cooperation between federal law enforcement officials and the private sector.

Public-private Network Planned to Warn of Cyberattacks

The Bush Administration is creating an early-warning network for cyberattacks modeled after the system that now connects senior officials at the Pentagon, National Security Agency and CIA. The Cyber Warning and Information Network (CWIN) would link the network operation centers that represent critical infrastructure sectors including financial services, telecommunications and transportation. Richard Clark, the president's special advisor on cyberspace security, advocates a public-private partnership that would allow these sectors to communicate within seconds in the case of destructive viruses or other cyber attacks.

Bioterror: Feds Investigate Lab Security at Universities

Federal investigators have begun a comprehensive investigation of universities that conduct research on viruses and bacteria that could be used in bioterror. CNN reports that a team of inspectors from the Department of Health and Human Services began their investigation last month at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston. Investigators hope to assess the security of biological samples and computer data. There are more than 200 universities registered with the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to perform research on potentially dangerous viruses and bacteria.

Tracking Bioterror: CDC Employs New Detection System

Homeland Security concerns are boosting the market for a new early warning system to detect biological terrorism. The CDC has deployed the Lightweight Epidemiology Advanced Detection and Emergency Response System (LEADERS) at several hospitals and large sporting events since September 11th. With this system, health officials can analyze unusual spikes in health problems to determine whether they are a result of a bioterrorist attack. During a test of the system at the 2000 Super Bowl in Tampa, officials detected an outbreak of meningitis and influenza at nearby Florida hospitals. Companies involved in the system include EYT, Oracle Corp, Idaho Technology, and ScenPro.

Airline Safety Measures a Boon for Business

With billions of dollars in federal contracts at stake, new airline safety initiatives provide tremendous opportunities for manufacturers. The aviation security law enacted in November creates new markets for range of products, including bullets that shatter on impact and won't pierce an airplane's hull, stun guns, Internet technology to monitor cockpits, bomb detection machines, and data-mining software. According to USA Today, Transportation Department officials are working to speed the federal contract process for aviation safety products.

NRC to Require Nuclear Plant Plan Drills to Guard Against Sabotage and Attack

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission plans to propose "performance-based" rules for U.S. nuclear power plants to conduct drills to prepare for sabotage. The proposed rule would amend the commission's regulations to require power reactor licensees to conduct drills and exercises to evaluate their protective strategy against radiological sabotage, the NRC said of a draft rule to be published this month.

New Data Network Planned to Help Safeguard U.S. Borders

The State Department is developing a plan to tighten the nation's borders by sharing data across 40 federal agencies. The plan would make it easier for investigators at embassies worldwide to do background checks on foreign nationals before issuing visas — closing a hole that allowed terrorists to enter the United States. The Overseas Presence Interagency Collaboration/ Knowledge Management System, which creates a network from a variety of government databases, is emerging as a model for homeland security offices across government to share information. Accenture, Science Applications International Corp., SRA International Inc. and IBM Global Services have been awarded contracts to develop a pilot project.

FEMA Assess State Homeland Security Needs

According to a new report by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, states need better equipment and training, improved communications capabilities and more mutual aid pacts to respond to acts of terrorism. The FEMA report assessed states' preparedness on 18 issues, including infrastructure security, emergency operations plans, first responders' performance and their ability to warn the public about credible threats. "It's time to take a new look at the way we deploy our assets at every level," said FEMA Director Joe M. Allbaugh.

Winter Olympics Prompt New Airport Security Measures

The 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City are bringing intense security scrutiny to Utah. In December, authorities rounded up more than 69 people accused of providing false information in job applications to work in secure areas of Salt Lake City International Airport. "Operation Safe Travel" is a joint project of the FBI, Social Security Administration, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Transportation, U.S. Attorney's Office and Utah Office of Homeland Security.

MUNICIPAL REPORT (HDJ Weekly Feature)

A Terrorist Attack at the Pentagon

Arlington County Fire Chief Laments Lack of Radio Interoperability in the Hours and Days Following the Disaster

ARLINGTON, VA – In the months following 11th, Arlington County Fire Chief Edward P. Plaugher has revisited that day in his mind hundreds of times.

It was a disaster few could ever anticipate. "There weren't any drills for this one," said Plaugher, with the Pentagon the intended target, and all fire and rescue operations for the immense military building under his jurisdiction.

Early that morning, two of Plaugher's units had left nearby Rosslyn after responding to a trash fire. Heading south on the George Washington Parkway, which runs parallel to the Potomac River and west of the Pentagon, they noticed an American Airlines Boeing 757 flying fast, low, and erratically toward Reagan National Airport. The firefighters first thought the plane was attempting an emergency landing but instead likely to hit a bridge, building, or the Potomac River, revisiting the tragedy of the Air Florida crash of 1982, when 74 lives were lost.

Within moments, Truck 105 learned the truth: The plane had made a direct hit into the Pentagon, its intended target, further verifying that the United States was under terrorist attack. The truck arrived on site two minutes later, the first on the scene.

Within ten minutes, emergency workers from at least ten other jurisdictions arrived on the scene, and communications chaos ensued. Personnel were trying to communicate on four different spectrums, on different frequencies, with altogether different technologies.

Plaugher's team ended up handing out handheld radios to firefighters from other jurisdictions just so that they could communicate. But few were familiar with the equipment, and there weren't enough handhelds to go around, particularly to those first responders most at risk in forward operations.

"It didn't work . . it couldn't work," Plaugher said.

The lack of interoperability caused serious problems for the Incident Commander, who was attempting to coordinate an immense rescue effort. Cellular telephone transmissions were gone, and with radio communications a total disaster, critical, life-saving information was carried by runners.

"We relied on the communications technology perfected by ancient Greeks: Carrying messages on foot," Plaugher said.

Like so many other first responders on September 11th, Plaugher's department was working without one of the fundamental means of effective response: communications.

"We always assume the ability to communicate, and we get very comfortable with that," said Plaugher, 54, the son of a fire chief and himself a career firefighter. "When that ability disappears, it is a disaster."

The 9/11 tragedy has given communications experts the opportunity to study the real-world pitfalls of the emergency communications infrastructure and address them with careful strategic thinking.

One pilot project now underway in the Washington metropolitan area would go a long way toward providing interoperability: the Capital Wireless Integrated Network Project (CapWIN).

CapWIN allows fire, police, EMS, and transportation agencies to communicate in times of crisis without clogging available radio frequencies. A single wireless network that operates through mobile computers mounted in emergency response vehicles, CapWIN provides real-time information to help improve response times, enhance access to HazMat and transportation information, and reduce major traffic delays and associated deaths and injuries.

"Successful mitigation of an incident is built on a solid incident command structure," Plaugher said. "If we have multiple layers, we've got to have communications between those layers, and the ability to set up clear command and control. Without that, we're lost."

In recent testimony before Congress, Plaugher advocated that fire services be included in the National Threat and Warning System that now helps communications between law enforcement agencies across the country.

TECHNOLOGY UPDATE

(HDJ Weekly Feature)

NetGuard: Creating an Emergency Network of IT Experts

WASHINGTON — Federal officials and lawmakers are hoping to organize a government entity to tap information technology expertise and talent in the event of an emergency.

The entity, dubbed NetGuard (The National Emergency Technology Guard), is one federal response to the need for secure, redundant and rapidly deployable communications networks in national emergencies.

NetGuard would mobilize the resources of the nation's science and technology communities for emergency preparedness as part of an effort to repair vulnerabilities in the communications infrastructure exposed on September 11th.

Proponents say the system would establish a valuable public-private telecommunications infrastructure without creating an unwieldy federal bureaucracy. Instead, NetGuard would provide the necessary governmental framework to tap technical expertise at the local level and focus it in times of emergency.

NetGuard would also be invaluable in providing expertise to prepare for future threats, as well as NetGuard play proactive role in developing new network capacity.

NetGuard would "not just fix what's broken, but create whatever systems are needed most," said Sen. Ron Wyden (D-Ore.), chairman of the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space.

CLASSIFIEDS

HOMELAND DEFENSE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunity #1

Project: Transportation Security Broad Agency Announcement

Department: Transportation

Agency: Research and Special Programs Administration

Status of Opportunity: Umbrella

Summary: The purpose of the BAA is to identify and apply 1) innovative and proven products, methods, or systems that are not currently used, but have immediate potential for deployment (accelerated deployment) in transportation practice; and/or 2) new concepts for products, methods, or technologies that could protect surface transportation systems from terrorist actions and critical transportation lifeline systems to community life and commerce from service disruption. The overall objective of the BAA is to improve the security or reduce the vulnerability of transportation services (excluding aviation) from accidental or intentional disruption.

Schedule: Proposals will be accepted until December 31, 2002

Agency Contact:
Warren Osterberg
(202) 366-6942
warren.osterberg@rspa.dot.gov

Source: CBDnet

Opportunity #2

Project: Small Business Innovation Research

Department: Environmental Protection Agency

Status of Opportunity: Pre-RFP

Summary: The Environmental Protection Agency contemplates awarding approximately 10 fixed price contracts under the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Program, Special Mobile Source Phase I, during Fiscal Year 2002. Proposals submitted in response to the solicitation must directly pertain to EPA's environmental mission and must be responsive to EPA program interests included in the topic descriptions identified in the solicitation. The topics for the FY 2002 Special SBIR Phase I solicitation are as follows: A. Engine-Related Digital Valve Technology; B. Diesel Engine Nox and PM After-Treatment; C. On-Vehicle Diesel Fuel Sulfur Control; D. On-Vehicle Emission Measurement; E. Mobile Source Air Toxics Measurements; and F. Low Concentration PM Mass Measurement.

Schedule: RFP release January 22, 2002
Proposals due March 21, 2002
Award date September 30, 2002

Competition: Small Business

Agency Contact:
Christopher Baker
(919) 541-2901
Antonio L. Leathers
(919) 541-2312
leathers.antonio@epa.gov

Agency Website:
www.epa.gov/ncerqa/sbir/

Source: CBDnet

Opportunity #3

Project: Security Upgrades

Department: Treasury

Agency: Internal Revenue Service

Status of Opportunity: Pre-RFP

Summary: Furnish all labor, material, and equipment necessary to provide IRS Security Upgrades. Complete multiplexed CCTV system, intrusion detection system, intercom system, card reader/access system, security doors, alarm modifications and electrical modifications.

Schedule: RFP Release January 11. 2002
Responses Due February 12, 2002

Value: $500,000.00

Competition: Full & Open

Contract Term: 5 months

Agency Contact:
Geraldine Jordan
(312) 353-7619
geraldine.jordan@gsa.gov

Source: Fedbizopps

Opportunity #4

Project: Security Evaluation

Department: Defense

Agency: Military Traffic Management Command

Status of Opportunity: Pre-RFP

Summary: The contractor responsibilities will include, but are not limited to: (1) perform safety and security inspections (in accordance with Department of Defense, Department of Transportation, State and Local regulations) of carrier facilities; corporate headquarters; terminals; yards; over-the-road equipment and procedures of commercial carriers transporting DOD personnel and cargo. Perform pre-certification review of carriers safety and security programs. (2) Perform unannounced covert in transit surveillance of carriers transporting DOD personnel and cargo. (3) Provide support to the MTMC Quality and Performance program. (4) Prepare written reports on inspection and surveillance findings.

Schedule: RFP Release January 18, 2002

Contract Term: 2 year base, 3 option years

Contract Type: Firm Fixed Price

Agency Contact:
David Green
(703) 428-2051
greend@mtmc.army.mil

Agency
Website:http://www.mtmc.army.mil/frontDoor/0,1172,S%253D5%2526B%253D30,00.html

Source: CBDnet

Opportunity #5

Project: Security Services

Department: NASA

Agency: Goddard Spaceflight Center

Status of Opportunity: Pre-RFP

Summary: Provide, operate, and maintain an armed, uniformed protective security force for the physical protection of the NASA security interests and to provide the management, supervision, and administration. In addition, the contractor shall provide professional and technically trained personnel, equipment, and supplies necessary to perform a wide range of varied and continuing security and security related duties at GSFC.

Schedule: Draft RFP Release January 10. 2002
Responses Due January 24, 2001

Competition: 8a

Contract Term: 1 year base, 4 option years

Contract Type: Indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity

Agency Contact:
Suzanne Shaw
(301) 286-0058
tshaw@pop200.gsfc.nasa.gov

Agency Website:http://nais.msfc.nasa.gov/cgi-bin/EPS/bizops.cgi?gr=D&pin=51

Source: CBDnet

Opportunity #6

Project: Department-Wide Private Network

Department: Energy

Summary: The Department of Energy plans to release an RFP to build a department-wide private network.

Schedule: RFP Release Late 2002/Early 2003

Source:
Dr. Pace Van Devender, CIO, Sandia National Labs
Market Access International Conference, December 18, 2001